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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/598,090	08/17/2006	Hitoshi Nohno	70404.104/ha	9981
54072	7590	01/06/2011	EXAMINER	
SHARP KABUSHIKI KAISHA			KIM, HEE-YONG	
C/O KEATING & BENNETT, LLP				
1800 Alexander Bell Drive			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 200				2482
Reston, VA 20191				
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/06/2011	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/598,090	NOHNO ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	HEE-YONG KIM	2482	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 October 2010.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 21-26 and 28-52 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 21-26,28-46 and 49-52 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) 47 and 48 is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is in reply to Applicant's Response dated October 21, 2010.
2. **Claims 21-22, 35-36, 38-40** have been amended.
3. **Claim 27** has been cancelled.
4. **Claims 41-52** have been newly added.
5. **Claims 21-26, and 28-52** are pending.

Response to Arguments

6. Objections to **claims 22 and 36** are withdrawn because the applicant's argument (pp.10-11) regarding claim objections are persuasive.
7. Applicant's arguments (pp.11-13) with respect to the prior art rejection over **claims 21-26 and 28-40** have been considered but are not persuasive.

Regarding **claims 21-22, 35-36, and 39-40**, Applicant argues (pp.11-13) that Makoto does not teach the feature that the image processing section is arranged to display the rightward outside area image and the leftward outside area image in different shaped frames. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Makoto discloses two different shaped frames such that leftward image is displayed on the left side, and rightward image is displayed on the right side of split screen (paragraph 9).

8. Applicant's arguments (pp.13-16) with respect to new **claims 41-52** have been considered, but the applicant is advised to refer to the office action below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

9. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

10. **Claim 37** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

A). the computer program as claimed doesn't isn't properly associated with the operation. It is quite possible that the computer program may be an unrelated subroutine or a simple commence instruction which then causes the computer to execute the operation that could be self-resident, and not encoded on the medium. The Examiner suggests that the computer program be more directly associated with the operation, Interim Guidelines, Annex IV (Section b). Correction to the claims, and supporting specifications are required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

11. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

12. **Claims 21-24, 27-29, 31-35, and 37-40** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Makoto (JP 2003-16595).

Notice that the above reference is one of IDS and its machine translation to English is attached in this office action and used for the specification. For the figure, please refer to the original.

Regarding **claim 21**, Makoto discloses Driving Support Device. Makoto Specifically discloses An onboard display device (Fig.3 and Fig.4) for displaying an image outside of a vehicle inputted from an image capture section (cameras, 15a (back camera), 15b (left camera), 15c (right camera) Fig.1) on a display screen, the onboard display device comprising:

a display control section arranged to receive an image display instruction (Display left or right outside area image depending on turning left or right, S15 and S16 and S19, Fig.2, paragraph 19) for checking a rightward or a leftward (Fig.2:S15, Check whether turning left or right) outside area of the vehicle, and to cause the display screen to display a rightward outside area image (Fig.2:S19, If right turn, display right) or a leftward outside area image (Fig.2:S16, If left turn, display left) of the vehicle, the rightward outside area image or the leftward outside area image being captured by the image capture section; and

an image processing section arranged to cause a manner in which the rightward outside area image is displayed to be different (left hand side is displayed on the left, and right hand side is displayed on the right into split screen, paragraph 9) from a manner in which the leftward outside area image is displayed; wherein

the image processing section is arranged to display the rightward outside area image and the leftward outside area image in different shaped frames (left hand side is displayed on the left, and right hand side is displayed on the right into split screen, paragraph 9) on the display screen.

Regarding **claim 22**, The claimed invention is same as claim 1 except minor difference. It has a limitation of directly displaying image on the screen while claim 1 has a limitation of cause to display. However, Makoto discloses this feature as shown in the above claim 1.

Regarding **claim 23**, Makoto discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 1). In addition, Makoto discloses wherein the image processing section is arranged to cause a position on the display screen of the rightward outside area image to be different (left hand side is displayed on the left, and right hand side is displayed on the right into split screen, paragraph 9) from a position on the display screen at which the leftward outside area image is displayed.

Regarding **claim 24**, Makoto discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 23). In addition, Makoto discloses wherein the image processing section is arranged to display the rightward outside area image rightward with respect to a reference position on the display screen, and to display the leftward outside area image leftward (left hand side is displayed on the left, and right hand side is displayed on the right into split screen, paragraph 9) with respect to the reference position (center of the screen) on the display screen.

Regarding **claim 28**, Makoto discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 21). In addition, Makoto discloses wherein the image processing section mirror-reverses an image (reversed method photography picture of left-hand side, paragraph 19) produced by the image capture section and causes the rightward outside area image and the leftward outside area image to be displayed in a mirror-reversed form on the display screen.

Regarding **claim 29**, Makoto discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 21). In addition, Makoto discloses wherein the display control section is arranged to receive an image display instruction from a direction indicating device of the vehicle (Direction Indicator Switch 12, Fig.1), the direction indicating device indicating that the vehicle is going to make a right turn or a left turn (Fig.2:S15, Check whether turning left or right).

Regarding **claim 31**, Makoto discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 21). In addition, Makoto discloses wherein the display control section is arranged to receive an image display instruction (signal from GPS 21 to Controller 20, Fig.1) from a navigation information transmitting and receiving section (GPS 21, Fig.1) of the vehicle, the navigation information transmitting and receiving section obtaining information on a position of the vehicle (inherent in GPS), the information being sent from a navigation information transmitting station.

Regarding **claim 32**, Makoto discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 21). In addition, Makoto discloses further comprising: an input section arranged to adjust and control the manner (left hand side is displayed on the left, and right hand

side is displayed on the right into split screen, paragraph 9) in which an image is displayed on the display screen.

Regarding **claim 33**, Makoto discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 21). In addition, Makoto discloses A vehicle (vehicle, paragraph 11), comprising the onboard display device according to Claim 21.

Regarding **claim 34**, Makoto discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 33). In addition, Makoto discloses further comprising: a switch (Direction Indicator Switch 12, Fig.1) arranged to output to the onboard display device an image display instruction to display the rightward outside area image or the leftward outside area image.

Regarding **claim 35**, Makoto discloses An onboard display device (Fig.3 and Fig.4) for displaying an image outside of a vehicle inputted from an image capture section (cameras, 15a (back camera), 15b (left camera), 15c (right camera), Fig.1) on a display screen, the onboard display device comprising:
a display control section arranged to receive an image display instruction signal (Fig.2: S12, Check whether it reached the turning point (winding part), paragraph 14-15) for checking a rear area (Fig.2: S13: display rear area if not reached turning point) of the vehicle, and cause the display screen to display either a rightward outside area image of a rightward outside area of the vehicle (Fig.2:S19, If right turn, display right) or a leftward outside area image of a leftward outside area of the vehicle based on a type of the instruction signal (Fig.2:S15, Check whether turning left or right), the image display instruction signal (Direction Indicator Switch 12, Fig.1) being output from the vehicle,

and the rightward outside area image and the leftward outside area image being captured by the image capture section (cameras, 15a (back camera), 15b (left camera), 15c (right camera), Fig.1); and

an image processing section arranged to display the rightward outside area image to be displayed in a manner different (left hand side is displayed on the left, and right hand side is displayed on the right into split screen, paragraph 9) from a manner in which the leftward outside area image is displayed; wherein

the image processing section is arranged to display the rightward outside area image and the leftward outside area image in different shaped frames (left hand side is displayed on the left, and right hand side is displayed on the right into split screen, paragraph 9) on the display screen.

Regarding **claim 37**, Makoto discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 21). In addition, Makoto discloses wherein the image display program causing a computer (microcomputer 10, Fig.1) to function as the display control section and the image processing section.

Regarding **claim 38**, the claimed invention is dependent on claim 37 and is a computer readable medium claim corresponding to the device claim 37. Therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 37.

Regarding **claim 39**, the claimed invention is a method claim corresponding to the device claim 21. Therefore, it is rejected for the same reason as claim 21.

Regarding **claim 40**, Makoto specifically discloses A display method (Fig.3 and Fig.4) of an onboard display device, mounted on a vehicle provided with one or more

image capture devices (cameras, 15a (back camera), 15b (left camera), 15c (right camera) Fig.1) capable of capturing images of rightward and leftward rear areas of the vehicle (Fig.3), and which can display the images for checking the rightward and leftward rear areas (Fig.2:S15, Check whether turning left or right) on a display screen, the display method comprising the steps of:

detecting an instruction for displaying a rightward outside area image for checking a rightward outside area of the vehicle or a leftward outside area image for checking a leftward outside area of the vehicle (Display left or right outside area image depending on turning left or right, S15 and S16 and S19, Fig.2, paragraph 19);
selecting and displaying either the rightward outside area image for checking the rightward outside area of the vehicle or the leftward outside area image for checking the leftward outside area of the vehicle according to a detection result in the detecting step (Display left or right outside area image depending on turning left or right, S15 and S16 and S19, Fig.2, paragraph 19);and

displaying the rightward outside area image and .the leftward outside area image in different shaped frames on the display screen (left hand side is displayed on the left, and right hand side is displayed on the right into split screen, paragraph 9).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

13. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

14. **Claims 25-26, 36, 41-44, and 51-52** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makoto in view of Nojima (US 5,764,139) (hereafter referenced as Nojima).

Regarding **claim 25**, Makoto discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 21). However Makoto fails to disclose wherein the image processing section is arranged to display a speedometer at substantially the same position on the display screen when the rightward outside area image is displayed and when the leftward outside area image is displayed.

In the analogous field of endeavor, Nojima discloses Information Display Apparatus for Vehicles. Specifically Nojima discloses displaying speedometer (Fig.10A,10B,10C) in the display with other information, in order to provide the important vehicle running condition to the driver (col.1, line 46-49).

Therefore, given this teaching, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Makoto by specifically providing the speedometer alongside with either left or right side area image, in order to provide the important vehicle running condition to the driver. The Makoto driving support, incorporating the Nojima displaying speedometer alongside with either left or right side area image, has all the features of claim 25.

Regarding **claim 26**, the Makoto driving support, incorporating the Nojima displaying speedometer alongside with either left or right side area image, as applied to

claim 25, discloses wherein the image processing section is arranged to fix the display a speedometer (Fig.10A,10B,10C) of the vehicle in front of a driver of the vehicle.

Regarding **claim 36**, the claimed invention is further limiting of claim 35. The additional feature is display layout including an image indicating information on the vehicle. However, Makoto fails to disclose display layout including an image indicating information on the vehicle.

Specifically Nojima discloses displaying speedometer (Fig.10A,10B,10C) in the display with other information, in order to provide the important vehicle running condition to the driver (col.1, line 46-49).

Therefore, given this teaching, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Makoto by specifically providing the speedometer alongside with either left or right side area image. The Makoto driving support, incorporating the Nojima displaying speedometer alongside with either left or right side area image, has all the features of claim 36.

Regarding **claim 41**, Makoto specifically discloses An onboard display device (Fig.3 and Fig.4) for displaying information concerning a vehicle condition and image data inputted by an image capture section (cameras, 15a (back camera), 15b (left camera), 15c (right camera) Fig.1) which captures an image around a vehicle, comprising:

a display control section arranged to cause a display screen of the onboard display device which display screen is longer in width than in height (Fig.3 and 4) (i) to display an additional image such as a navigation image (Navigation information one the

left half screen at Fig.3) and (ii) to display a rightward view image or a leftward rear view image (Display left or right outside area image depending on turning left or right, S15 and S16 and S19, Fig.2, paragraph 19) captured by the image capture section only when an image display instruction (Fig.2:S15, Check whether turning left or right) on for checking a rightward rear view or an image display instruction for checking a leftward rear view is supplied from the vehicle; and

the leftward rear view image and the rightward rear view image not being concurrently displayed (Display left or right outside area image depending on turning left or right, S15 and S16 and S19, Fig.2, paragraph 19).

However, Makoto fails to disclose concurrently display an additional image such as a navigation image and the information concerning the vehicle condition in a normal running mode and an image processing section arranged (i) to cause a speedometer out of the information concerning the vehicle condition to be fixedly displayed in front of a driver, (ii) to cause the leftward rear view image out of the image data inputted by the image capture section to be displayed on a left side of the speedometer when the image display instruction for checking the leftward rear view is received, and (iii) to cause the rightward rear view image out of the image data inputted by the image capture section to be displayed on a right side of the speedometer when the image display instruction for checking the rightward rear view is received.

Specifically Nojima discloses displaying speedometer (Fig.10A,10B,10C) in the display with other information, in order to provide the important vehicle running condition to the driver (col.1, line 46-49).

Therefore, given this teaching, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Makoto by specifically providing the speedometer in the fixed center of the display screen between either one of left or rightward rear image and navigation image, in order to provide the important vehicle running condition to the driver. The Makoto driving support, incorporating the Nojima displaying speedometer in the fixed center of the display screen, has all the features of claim 41.

Regarding **claim 42**, Makoto and Nojima disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 41). In addition, Makoto discloses wherein the image processing section mirror-reverses an image (reversed method photography picture of left-hand side, paragraph 19) produced by the image capture section and causes the rightward rear view image and the leftward rear view image to be displayed in a mirror-reversed form (Fig. 4b) on the display screen.

Regarding **claim 43**, Makoto and Nojima disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 41). In addition, Makoto discloses wherein the display control section is arranged to receive an image display instruction from a direction indicating device of the vehicle (Direction Indicator Switch 12, Fig.1), the direction indicating device indicating that the vehicle is going to make a right turn or a left turn (Fig.2:S15, Check whether turning left or right).

Regarding **claim 44**, Makoto and Nojima disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 41). In addition, Makoto discloses wherein the display control section is arranged to receive an image display instruction (signal from GPS 21 to Controller 20,

Fig.1) from a navigation information transmitting and receiving section (GPS 21, Fig.1) of the vehicle, the navigation information transmitting and receiving section obtaining information on a position of the vehicle (inherent in GPS), the information being sent from a navigation information transmitting station.

Regarding **claim 51**, Makoto and Nojima disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 41). Furthermore, Makoto discloses A vehicle comprising on board display device according to claim 41 (carried in vehicles, paragraph 6).

Regarding **claim 52**, Makoto and Nojima disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 41). In addition, Makoto discloses further comprising: a switch (Direction Indicator Switch 12, Fig.1) arranged to output to the onboard display device an image display instruction to display the rightward rear view image or the leftward rear view image (Display left or right outside area image depending on turning left or right, S15 and S16 and S19, Fig.2, paragraph 19).

15. **Claim 30** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makoto in view of Shimizu (US 7,366,595) (hereafter referenced as Shimizu).

Regarding **claim 30**, Makoto discloses everything claimed as applied above (see claim 21). However Makoto fails to disclose wherein the display control section is arranged to receive an image display instruction from a sensor of the vehicle which detects whether an outside object is present or absent around the vehicle.

In the same field of endeavor, Shimizu discloses Vehicle Drive Assist System. Specifically Shimizu) discloses wherein the display control section is arranged to

receive an image display instruction (Fig.7) from a sensor (corner sensor 18, Fig.7) of the vehicle which detects (obstacle detection, col.29, line 19-27) whether an outside object is present or absent around the vehicle, in order to urge the driver to turn his attention to the obstructive object (col.29, line 26-27).

Therefore, given this teaching, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Makoto by specifically providing the obstacle detection system, in order to urge the driver to turn his attention to the obstructive object. The Makoto driving support, incorporating the Shimuzu obstacle detection system, has all the features of claim 30.

16. **Claim 45** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makoto, in view of Nojima, and further in view of Shimizu.

Regarding **claim 45**, Makoto and Nojima disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 41). However Makoto and Nojima fail to disclose wherein the display control section is arranged to receive an image display instruction from a sensor of the vehicle which detects whether an outside object is present or absent around the vehicle.

Specifically Shimuzu discloses wherein the display control section is arranged to receive an image display instruction (Fig.7) from a sensor (corner sensor 18, Fig.7) of the vehicle which detects (obstacle detection, col.29, line 19-27) whether an outside object is present or absent around the vehicle, in order to urge the driver to turn his attention to the obstructive object (col.29, line 26-27).

Therefore, given this teaching, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Makoto and Nojima by specifically providing the obstacle detection system, in order to urge the driver to turn his attention to the obstructive object. The Makoto driving support, incorporating the Nojima displaying speedometer in the fixed center of the display screen, further incorporating the Shimuzu obstacle detection system, has all the features of claim 45.

17. **Claim 46** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makoto in view of Nojima, and further in view of Ohishi (US 5,926,153).

Regarding **claim 46**, Makoto and Nojima disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 41). However, Makoto and Nojima fail to disclose wherein the image processing section is arranged to display the leftward rear view image or the rightward rear view image in a trapezoidal shape.

In the analogous field of endeavor, Ohishi discloses Multi-Display. Specifically Ohishi discloses displaying image in a trapezoidal shaped screen, in order to obtain the screen curved both vertically and horizontally (col.8, line 28-37).

Therefore, given this teaching, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Makoto and Nojima by specifically providing displaying the leftward rear view image or the rightward rear view image in a trapezoidal shaped screen, in order to obtain the screen curved both vertically and horizontally. The Makoto driving support, incorporating the Nojima displaying

speedometer alongside with either left or right side area image, further incorporating the Ohishi displaying image in trapezoidal shaped screen, has all the features of claim 46.

18. **Claims 49-50** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makoto in view of Nojima, and further in view of official notice.

Regarding **claim 49**, Makoto and Nojima disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 41). Also, it was well known in the art that a liquid display device is one type of onboard display device which can be substituted one for another.

Regarding **claim 50**, Makoto and Nojima disclose everything claimed as applied above (see claim 41). Also, it was well known in the art that an organic or inorganic EL display device is one type of onboard display device which can be substituted one for another.

Allowable Subject Matter

19. **Claims 47 and 48** are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim 41(for claim 47 and 48) and inter mediate claim 46 (for claim 47).

Dependent **claim 47** recites "...the leftward rear view image or the rightward rear view image has a trapezoidal shape whose shorter side is located, on a side closer to the vehicle..." which are features that are not anticipated nor obvious over the art of

record. Dependent **claim 48** recites "...wherein the image processing section is arranged to display, from left to right, the navigation, image, a tachometer, the speedometer, a gear status, a thermometer, and a fuel gauge as the information concerning the vehicle condition in the normal running mode, in response to receipt of the image display instruction for checking the rightward rear view, the image processing section is arranged to display the rightward rear view image on a right side of the display screen and to display the thermometer and the fuel gauge in replacement of the tachometer, and in response to receipt of the image display instruction for checking the leftward rear view, the image processing section is arranged to display the leftward rear view image on a left side of the display screen in replacement of the navigation image..." which are features that are not anticipated nor obvious over the art of record. Accordingly, if the claims are amended as indicated above, and if rejected claims 21-26, 28-46, and 49-52 are cancelled, the application would be placed in a condition for allowance.

Conclusion

20. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to HEE-YONG KIM whose telephone number is (571)270-3669. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 8:00am-5pm EST. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on 571-272-7905. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/HEE-YONG KIM/
Examiner, Art Unit 2482

/Andy S. Rao/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2482
December 29, 2010